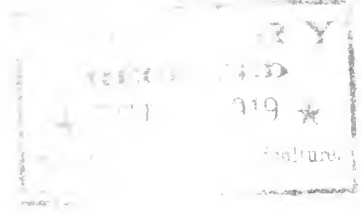


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My Garden Favorites

Plant se 7 1919

August
1919

I live in a beautiful garden,
All joyous with fountains and flowers;
I reckon not of penance or pardon,
At ease thro' the exquisite hours.

My blossoms of lilies and pansies,
Pale heliotrope, rosemary, rue
All lull me with delicate fancies
As shy as the dawn and the dew.

But the ghost - Gods - the ghost in the gloaming,
How it lures me with whispers and cries
How it speaks of the wind and the roaming,
Free, free, 'neath the Romany skies.

'Tis the hedge that is crimson with roses,
All wonderfully crimson and gold,
And caged in my beautiful closes
I know what it is to be old.

Helen Hay Whitney.

*"Just Delightfully
Different" Seeds*

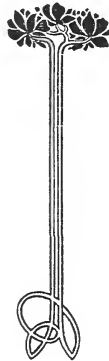
My Garden Favorites

(August Edition 1919)

A timely offer of Garden Beings suitable
for handling in August or early September.



A complete treatise on all subjects for real
fall planting will be published September 15th.



MAURICE FULD
PLANTSMAN - SEEDSMAN
7 West 45th Street, New York

*Learn how to grow Flowers
right; read "Flower Lore"*

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

The greatest essential of all business enterprises today is "Service." A large percentage of the price we pay for merchandise today is the cost of "service," and it is a fact that service today is of more value than merchandise, for without it merchandise would have no value.

Service differs as to the commodity on sale, and you will all agree with me that in no other line is real "Just delightfully different" service so essential and so welcome as in the pursuit of gardening.

What is the good of a packet of seed or a plant or a bulb if we do not know how to get the best results from it? What good is a packet of Pansy seed in September when it really should be sown in July?

It is this fact which always prompts me to do things differently than other seedsmen, because I want my service to be just what I claim—"Just delightfully different."

This constitutes my third offer this year, for the reason that I want you to do things just at the right time, and when you do things at the right time you are deriving the maximum results with the least effort.

The last and final offer for this year will appear September 15th, containing mainly the offer of Bulbs for fall planting, Perennials, Roses, Trees and Shrubs, and in order to make you inquisitive I wish to announce that it will contain a "surprise" statement, the nature of which I cannot disclose at present.

Be sure to receive a copy.

PLANT IN AUGUST

GERMAN IRIS

What is more spectacular in May in our gardens than a large planting of Iris, and what really does better under all kinds of conditions than these beautiful flowers? They fit most anywhere and will grow well in all kinds of soil; they even can be naturalized on banks, in partial shade, near ponds or in meadows, but when they are placed in trim rows or massive clumps in conspicuous spots in our gardens, it is here that they are most showy.

Their culture is perhaps the easiest of all plants and yet I feel I ought to mention a few of their likes and dislikes so that you may grow them to their highest point of perfection.

To begin with—August is the real month to plant them, for at that time they are dormant and can stand hard handling. Enrich the soil, if possible, with well-decayed stable manure, and if this is not available, use liberal quantities of bone meal and wood ashes, but place these fully six inches below the roots, and by roots I do not mean the tuber, but the long, thin fleshy roots which grow from the tuber. Dig the soil well and if you begin with young plants, allow 12 inches of space between them, but if you use clumps, allow 18 inches of space. Place the tuber not deeper than 2 inches below the surface, and if it is long, place it horizontally, and if by next spring the tubers show near the surface do not feel that they are out of their place, but just slightly press them down into the soil, but do not cover them, for it is their nature to expose their tubers, or so-called rhizomes, above the ground to reach the sun. This is one of the mistakes all amateurs make. I see you smiling, for that is just what you used to do.

By planting in August they will flower the following spring, but being very young, one must not judge them perfect that year; it is the year following that we can get real results. We should always plant something with them, or rather through them, and as a suggestion I offer *Gladioli*, which are planted in May, flower in August, and are lifted again in the fall, and also Hardy Asters, for they come up later, do not interfere with the flowering spell of the Iris, but later hide the yellowing foliage and produce a cloud effect of color during September and October.

UNIQUE NEW SORTS

As with all flowers, the German Iris has been constantly improved by specialists and hybridizers, and what we thought good enough for our gardens ten years ago is now considered obsolete. Really, when we see the newer sorts we cannot help to realize that some of the most popular sorts on the market today are doomed to oblivion in the near future. Amongst the new sorts, we find size, more robustness, a freer blooming habit, better colors. These newer sorts cannot be had as yet in large quantities, but I feel like you, that my garden lacks its main attraction if I cannot show my friends something better than they have ever seen.

Amongst my many friends I have one who always loved the Iris better than any other flower, and he possesses today the most complete collection of these garden orchids, and three years ago I asked him to select for my friends a dozen or so of his very best and increase them so they, too, may share with him the joy of possessing the best. He is now ready to supply them through me and, more than that, he also lets me offer clumps so you may enjoy them at once in their fullest glory. He is not in this business for financial gains—being an amateur—and for this reason I am in position to offer these novelties at most attractive prices.

PLANT IN AUGUST

UNIQUE NEW GERMAN IRIS

Selection of Varieties

Please note: All the varieties under this heading will be shipped direct from the grower and in separate packages to insure the genuine article to my patrons.

Please indicate clearly on your order if you want 2-year-old clumps or divisions.

For explanations I wish to say that 2-year-old clumps have several flowering growth, while divisions are only single.

	Divisions			Clumps		
	Each	Doz.	100	Each	Doz.	100
Caprice. Gigantic blooms of solid violet blue	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Conspicua. Uppers buff and yellow, falls maroon, most effective large blooms .....	.25	2.50	20.00	.50	5.00	40.00
Cubero. Rich orange yellow, lower petals, striped maroon .....	.25	2.50	20.00	.50	5.00	40.00
Iris King. Standards lemon yellow, falls deep satiny brown with margin of golden, very large and robust grower .....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Isolene. Standards pale lavender, falls light purple, refined and large.....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Ed. Michael. One of the rarest varieties, standard mauve, falls deep mauve; a giant flower.....	1.50	...	...	...	...	...
Lohengrin. Standard and falls uniform, orchid pink; an acquisition.....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Niebelungen. Standards fawn, falls violet, very handsome and large.....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Rhein Nixe. Standards pure white, falls deep violet blue with narrow white margin, most effective in masses .....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Tamerlane. Foliage very heavy, standards light blue, falls deep purple...	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Victorine. Standard white, falls mottled violet .....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Midnight. Deep violet purple throughout, very fine .....	.35	3.50	25.00	.60	6.00	40.00

Special Offer

One each of the foregoing 12 sorts.....	\$5.50
One each of the foregoing 11 sorts, excluding Ed. Michael.....	4.00

The above offer is for divisions only.

PLANT IN AUGUST

Standard Offer of Regular Sorts of

MY FAVORITE GERMAN IRIS ..

PLEASE NOTE: Of the following list I furnish good strong commercial plants (not clumps), but most of these will flower the first season.

	Each	Doz.
Admiral Togo. White, slightly flushed lavender, edged purple..	\$0.25	\$2.50
Bocage. Rose striped white (new).....	.25	2.50
Celeste. Tall, clear light blue; very fine.....	.25	2.50
Cyphiane Superba. A striking novelty; purple crimson.....	.25	2.50
De Suze. Violet .....	.25	2.50
Duchess de Nemours. White, with purple rays.....	.25	2.50
Florentina. White, slightly tinted lavender.....	.25	2.50
Florentina Alba. Purest white; quite early.....	.25	2.50
General Grant. Deep purple blue .....	.25	2.50
Gazelle. Rich maroon .....	.25	2.50
Honorabilis. Yellow, with fall of purplish margin.....	.25	2.50
Hector. Purple; yellow case .....	.25	2.50
La Tendresse. Delicate lavender and lilac.....	.25	2.50
La Tristesse. A smoky white; only for fanciers.....	.25	2.50
Magnet. Light purple .....	.25	2.50
Mrs. H. Darwin. Dwarf; large white flowers with violet veins.	.25	2.50
Melle Almira. Sky blue; extra fine; tall broad foliage and gigantic flowers .....	.25	2.50
Mme. Chereau. A giant rising 4½ ft. high, with clear white flowers; beautifully fringed and shaded violet at edges; very showy .....	.25	2.50
Mrs. Neubrunner. Clear golden yellow throughout; a great novelty and one of the finest sorts in this collection.....	.35	3.50
Othello. Rich deep purple .....	.25	2.50
Pallida Dalmatica. The king of all; broad, tall foliage of a bluish green color, with spikes 5 ft. tall; crowned with mag- nificent giant flowers of the clearest lavender; four flowers on a stem as a rule .....	.35	4.50
Pallida Speciosa. Violet .....	.25	2.50
Pallida Australis. Mauvy lavender; quite unique and rich....	.25	2.50
Paquit. Violet .....	.25	2.50
Sappho. White, with lilac markings.....	.25	2.50
Sans Souci. Yellow, with brown markings.....	.25	2.50
Walneri. Light blue, suffused with royal purple.....	.25	2.50

Special Offer

One each of the foregoing 27 sorts..... \$6.00

PLANT IN AUGUST

MY FAVORITE JAPANESE IRIS

Japanese Iris

The Orchids of the July Garden.—“Flower Lore” for August, 1916, gives a detailed story of “How to Grow These Successfully.” Really you should not be without this practical monthly. Subscribe for it now; \$1.25 per year.

Please order by number, as the Japanese names are so difficult to pronounce.

Double Japanese Iris

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Kekka-no-nami. Pure white. | 39. Tsurugi-no-nami. Light maroon, white flecks. |
| 2. Shishi-odori. Deep purple. | 55. Exquisite. Light lavender, purple veins. |
| 6. Gei-shori. Light purple, spotted white. | 56. Eugene. White, striped purple. |
| 3. Kumoma-na-sora. White. | 57. Fratte. White, blue veins. |
| 14. Hana-avi. Large; blue. | 58. Galatea. Light blue, white veins. |
| 22. Shishi-ikari. Light purple, spotted white. | 59. Gold Bound. Large; white, golden center. |
| 25. Yedo-jiman. Purplish blue; very large. | 62. Mahogany. Dark red. |
| 31. Kosui-no-iro. Light blue; very fine. | 63. Mt. Feld. White, purple veins. |
| 35. Suchinkioa. Purple, spotted white. | 64. Blue Bird. Large; blue, lavender tint; fine. |
| 36. Yedo-Kagami. Light maroon, tinted lavender. | 65. Navarre. Rose, veined blue. |
| | 66. Danube. Rich blue, golden center. |

Single Japanese Iris

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Kumo-obi. Blue, purple veins. | 29. Shiga-no-ura-nami. Large purplish blue. |
| 7. Sofu-no-Koi. Purple, spotted white. | 34. Momiju-no-taki. Light maroon. |
| 10. Yomo-no-umi. White, slightly shaded purple. | 41. Oyodo. Light lavender; purple veins. |
| 13. Taiheiraku. Light maroon, spotted white. | 13. Wakamuraski. Light purple, with white spots. |
| 19. Kimi-no-Megumi. Violet rose, purple veins. | 48. Tora-odori. Purplish blue, spotted white. |
| 21. Yezo-nishiki. Maroon, white spots. | 50. Date-dogu. Light purple; large. |
| 27. O-torigi. Light purple. | 60. Neptune. Lilaceous pink. |
| 28. Shirataki. White, with pink center. | 67. Peach blossom. Rosy white. |

Strong roots—Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00

Iris Siberica

Popular Name: The Siberian Iris

This variety differs from the foregoing by a very bushy growth of narrow, lance-like leaves, which attain a height of 3½ ft. Though these appear in July, flower stems with rather medium-sized flat flowers.

- Orientalis. Clear blue Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
 — Snow Queen. Purest white Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

PLANT IN AUGUST ORIENTAL POPPIES

There is only one time in the year when Oriental Poppies can safely be transplanted and that is in August. You are always successful when you plant them then. They will and ought to make new growth yet this fall, establish themselves and will surely flower next spring. When you plant Oriental Poppies in the spring, you invariably lose a certain percentage, so that it is even more economical to plant now and not lose any. I offer just four sorts, as these constitute the best of all.

Mrs. Perry. A beautiful apricot pink.....Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
Mary Studholme. A rich salmon with a touch of silver,
Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
Jennie Mawson. Salmon pink.....Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
Beauty of Livermere. Deep crimson, gigantic flower.
Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

PLANT FROM SEPTEMBER UNTIL FROST TRULY CHOICE PAEONIES

Those who know and love Paeonies realize that there are offered today altogether too many sorts to enable anyone with limited space at command to make a really intelligent selection. Most of the rarer sorts are very expensive and often these do not even come up to the merits of some older mediocre sorts, but also to the contrary, there are newer sorts which out-ri- val anything in existence today.

Here is where "My Favorites" are an immense help to amateurs. You do away with disappointments. You get the best at once, be they dear or inexpensive.

In the past we have looked with rather a critical eye on American introductions of this flower, for we knew qualities of "Kelway," "Dessert," "Lemoine," "Crousse" and other seedlings, but today the seedlings of American growers know no longer any rivals.

Foremost of the American productions have been those of O. F. Brand and "Brand Paeonies" today win the Gold Medals at the Paeony shows.

A connoisseur will tell you every time that "Brand's" introductions are the finest of all Paeonies today, and as my friends want the finest always I have made an arrangement with Mr. Brand to supply some of his best (not too expensive) sorts to my patrons, and these also will be shipped direct so you will have a guarantee of receiving the genuine.

CULTIVATION

Although doing well in almost any soil, still it is a heavy feeder and does best in rich soil with a good underlying sub-soil and where there is good natural drainage. The peony is a gross feeder and on sandy soils needs lots of fertilizing and water to bring best results. In case of loose, sandy soils underlaid with gravel, it is best to remove the soil to a depth of three feet and fill in with a good clay loam. Care must also be taken not to plant in depressions where water is apt to stand in the spring time. The freezing and thawing at that time of the year with water over the plants causes a heaving in the soil which tears the tops and buds from the roots and so kills the plant.

Many writers say that after once planted the Peony will take care of itself. In a way this is true. You can plant a Peony right out in the sod in a tree overgrown lawn, and if a little care is taken in the planting, the root will grow and bloom for years. You can plant individual plants here and there in odd spots in meadows and in open spots among trees in plant-

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

MY FAVORITE PAEONIES

ings on big estates, or in odd corners in small places, and seemingly without any care, the plant will live and bloom prettily for years. But if you want what we who have grown up amongst the flowers would call great Paeonies, you must give good cultivation. The Peony, like corn and the potato, must have intense cultivation in order to come to its greatest perfection. When wanted in individual clumps and in peony beds on the lawn, the plants should be cultivated at least once a week from the time the frost is out in the spring right up to the time the flowers are ready to burst into bloom. The best way to cultivate is to stir the soil, thoroughly, to a depth of from one inch immediately about the plant to four inches deep a foot and a half from them. The best implement to do this cultivating with is a potato fork. If a large bed is planted in rows where horse cultivation is practical, good, deep tillage should be given the plants from the time they burst through the ground in the spring right up to the first opening of the flowers. Cultivation should be resumed after the flowering season is over and kept up once every two weeks up to the first of August just to keep down weeds. If, as the blooming season approaches, drought appears, water, in large quantity, may be applied with good results. Liquid manure is a good thing to apply at any time in the early part of the season and the plants quickly respond to its use.

Where great show flowers are wanted and one is willing to go to the expense, it is best to make special preparations in the bed. Remove the soil to the depth of two feet, keeping the surface soil, if a good loam. Take in equal parts enough of good soil, well rotted cow manure and leaf mold, if the latter is obtainable, to make soil enough to fill your excavation. Mix these ingredients well together, let lie for a day or two and mix again, then fill into the bed and pack down solid. After having let the bed lie about a week, plant the roots with the buds about two inches under the surface of the soil with clean soil only immediately about the roots. Pack soil about the roots solid, tramping down hard with the heel of the shoe. When the ground is frozen, cover entire bed to depth of about two inches with coarse manure. In the spring remove this from immediately about the plants and work into the soil with a fork. When extra large blossoms are wanted all the buds except the main one should be removed as fast as they appear. It is best to dress all peony beds in the fall about every third year with a light dressing of manure and work this in the spring.

Time to Plant

The best time to plant the peony is during the first part of September. By so doing the plant has become rooted and thoroughly established by the time cold weather sets in and will produce very good blossoms the season after planting. But planting is just as safe and the results just as good with the exception of the first year's blooming if done any time in the fall from September 1st to the freeze up, and any time in the spring during the general planting season.

Many years of experience has taught us that the best sized root to plant is a good fair-sized division. The best peonies, those truest to type, are produced on a plant the third year after it is planted from a well-cut back division. In planting a division the soil can be packed firmly about it and not injure it in any way. It then starts an entirely new, clean growth. Its growth is much better than that of the average planted clump. It is the root we plant for our own beds and the one we prefer to send out. It does not look quite so smooth as a one, two or three-year-old root, but we prefer it. But we sell the larger roots if desired.

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

MY FAVORITE PAEONIES

Its Enemies

There is but one disease which troubles the peony. It is a root disease and does not trouble us to any great extent. Leaf rust sometimes appears during a succession of very wet seasons. Bordeaux mixture will check this. No insect troubles the peony unless it may be the ant. We have never been able to discover that it has done us any injury, but have received reports from many who say that with them it has injured the bud. Looking into these cases we universally find that the plants troubled were not cultivated and are of the opinion that if good cultivation methods had been pursued so as to compel the strong luxuriant growth, the ants would have caused no trouble. The ant is after the sweet, sticky juice that exudes from the ball of the bud.

Wait—

As we have said before, a peony does not really become established until the third year after planting. Many great double varieties will come almost single the first year, are not very good the second, and do not come really good until the third year after planting. So if a flower does not come good at first, remember this. Wait until the third year and then if not what you think you have bought let us know.

BRAND'S CELEBRATED PAEONIES

List of Varieties

Faribault. Rose type entirely transformed. Color deep rose with a silver sheen. A peculiar shade of rose that makes everyone who sees it want it as being something strikingly different from any other rose shade they have before seen in a peony. Collar a trifle lighter than the guards. Center petals silver tipped. Total color effect of a number of blooms is that of blending shades of rose. Fragrance mild. Blooming season with Marie Lemoine. Habit of plant good, medium height and compact. Stems 28 inches long and of good strength. A very free bloomer of large-sized blossoms. Extra good as a cut flower. Makes a very striking display under artificial light. The color effect is peculiar where a bouquet of this variety is made up of blooms in different stages of development. There is such a variety of shades that were you not familiar with the flower you would swear that there were before you as many different varieties as flowers.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$15.00

Helen Wolaver. One of the most unique and at the same time one of the most fascinating of peonies. Were it not for the fact that you must cut the flowers from peony plants one would almost think he were cutting rose buds when he cuts Helen Wolaver buds from the bush, so striking is the resemblance of this variety when in the bud to the bud of the rose. The flower is very late and does not come to perfection until grown on four-year-old plants, when the results are wonderful. At this age it produces a profusion of bloom that in the bud look almost exactly like the rose buds. Flowers medium size rose type. Prominent stiff sea shell pink guard petals more or less splashed with a deeper pink together with generally two rows of the next inner petals slowly draw away and leave a compact rose bud shaped mass of petals in the center. Rose scented. Taken all in all, the most beautiful peony of recent years.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$10.00; 3-year clumps, each \$30.00

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

BRAND'S CELEBRATED PAEONIES

Old Silver Tip. I have rather come to the conclusion that to really determine the worth of a new peony (and what is true of a peony is true of all new plants) one must see it in bloom in great numbers upon plants of different ages planted in many different locations and soils, and study it through a period of years. If it stands such a test and comes up to expectations, then it is worthy of a name and of being introduced to the public.

Such a peony is Old Silver Tip, so named because of the very marked silver effect on the edges of the petals as the blooms open, and which gives a very beautiful, iridescent effect to the color of the flowers as you stand and look up a row of this variety, with its silvered petals gently moving in the wind.

Old Silver Tip is a wonderfully profuse blooming flower, semi-rose type. Flowers of large size produced on compact growing plants of medium height and mid-season. Color a soft madder-red, with a pronounced silver sheen on petals as the flower develops. Both a good cut flower and good for its landscape values. 3 to 5-eye roots, each.....\$15.00

A. J. Davis. Very large, loose, semi-rose. A tall-growing, early mid-season, good bright crimson. A very reliable variety that comes good every year. Flowers large, produced generally one to a stem. Petals large and loosely arranged, showing stamens. One of the very good reds.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$5.00; 3-year clumps, each \$12.00

Amanda Yale. Prize Peony. Large, loose, semi-rose type. Color milk white, with some petals heavily blotched carmine. Medium tall grower. Good bloomer. The proud and charming habit of growth and dignified poise of this plant when in bloom makes it a favorite with those who prefer a pure white peony. 3 to 5-eye roots, each.....\$8.00

Archie Brand. Prize Peony. An even, deep, sea-shell pink with silvery border. The petals, closely massed, form a solid head, which is surrounded by broad, drooping guard petals. An immense flower of the bomb type. There is a charm about this flower in its even, soft, uniform color and the peculiar perfection of its form, which attracts the eye from a long distance. Mid-season, medium height, profuse bloomer. One of the very best of the Brand Peonies. One of the chief attractions about it is its delicate fragrance, which closely resembles that of the rose. We believe that it has a stronger, truer rose scent than any other pink variety. This delightful fragrance, added to the charming beauty and grace of the flower, makes this variety especially fine for cut blossoms. It rivals the rose in fragrance and in beauty and far surpasses it in size. It is in a class by itself.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$10.00; 3-year clumps, each \$25.00

Aunt Ellen. Large, loose, semi-rose. Rich, uniform, purplish crimson with stamens. A fine crimson. Early, coming just after Richard Carvel in season. This is a good bloomer year after year; one that can be depended upon.....3 to 5-eye roots, each \$1.00; 3-year clumps, each \$3.00

Ben Franklin. Medium-sized blossom of semi-rose type. A brilliant crimson with darker shadings at base of petals. Very tall, erect stems, carrying single blossoms in great profusion. Medium early. This is one of the most striking of our dark peonies. A fine sort for massing. The fragrance of this flower is slight but agreeable. It is equally desirable as a cut flower and as a landscape variety. The flowers unfold slowly and carry their form and color much longer than most red varieties. It is a charmer and will give satisfaction. A single plant or a group on the lawn or a vase filled with these gorgeous blossoms always attracts attention and calls forth exclamations of delight and comments of admiration.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$3.00; 3-year clumps, each \$8.00

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

BRAND'S CELEBRATED PAEONIES

Charles McKellip. Prize Peony. Probably the most perfect in form of the crimson peonies. Opens rose-shaped and develops into the plume type. The irregular, rich crimson petals of the center are mingled with gold stamens and surrounded by rows of broad, silky guard petals. This flower should be found in every collection because of the perfect form of the flower and the deep, rich, ruby color of the individual blossom. It has a charm peculiarly its own. Once seen, no one is ever satisfied until he has added it to his collection.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$5.00; 3-year clumps, each \$10.00

Chestine Gowdy. Prize Peony. A striking specimen of the cone-shaped peony. The broad, outer petals are silvery pink. These enclose a zone of fine, irregularly shaped, closely set petals of deep rich cream, which in turn surround a prominent cone of broad pink petals splashed and tipped with crimson. The perfection of its form and its rich and delicately varied coloring have repeatedly caused it to be singled out for special admiration from a group of the finest varieties. The stems are long, slender and strong, bearing a single flower. The flower is of good substance and when cut just as the bud is bursting this variety makes one of our best cut flowers. Medium late. It has a delightful fragrance, penetrating, lasting and sweet. A vase filled with them would perfume a large drawing-room with its delightful odor. First Prize Peony, National Peony Show, Cleveland, Ohio, as best new peony introduced since 1910.

3 to 5-eye root, each \$5.00; 3-year clumps, each \$10.00

Commodore Emge. Medium bomb type. Dark crimson. One color. Dwarf grower. Good strong stems. Profuse bloomer. Medium to late. A splendid sort where a row is wanted along a driveway, as its blossoms are held erect on stiff stems in such great profusion as to cover the plant completely, making one long uniform row of striking crimson.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$1.00; 3-year clumps, each \$3.00

Elizabeth Barrett Browning. (1907.) Prize Peony. Very late, foliage strikingly large and glossy, a tall, commanding white, equalled by none of its color. When first opening, the faintest blush of the soft sea-shell pink, lower side of guard petals splashed with dark crimson and green. First row of guard petals $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, five or six rows of large, long petals interspersed with smaller ones, crimson markings on upper edges and sometimes on side of larger petals inside of cup, which is broad, often 6 to 7 inches across, crimson stripes seen from lower side, corolla loosely full. A pure white of the most attractive form and quality. When in bud, of astonishing great cosmic grandeur and unfolding loveliness. One of the most delightfully fragrant peonies ever created. The delicate shadings of color of the opening bloom of this wonder flower is frequently referred to as the primrose tint, but that conveys only an imperfect conception. It more closely resembles the alternating glow and shimmer of the early morning pink and red preceding aurora. Every collection of peonies which does not have an Elizabeth Barrett Browning may be likened to a hive of bees without a queen. It is the Queen of Peonies.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$25.00

Ella Wheeler Wilcox. (1907.) Prize Peony. Markedly bomb-shaped, but with interesting variations in details. Deep shell pink. The elevated cup-shaped center, which is enclosed by a row of irregular crimson tipped petals, is surrounded by many rows of irregular fringed petals, the outer ones sometimes becoming a rich cream. Around the central mass are many rows of fringed petals becoming reflexed. Unusual in its form and varied coloring. Good cut flower. Very fragrant. Late. A remarkable variety. Very distinct.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$4.00; 3-year clumps, each \$10.00

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

BRAND'S CELEBRATED PAEONIES

Fanny Crosby. One row of the most lovely shade of soft pink guard petals, surmounted by a canary yellow, full and symmetrically formed dome. The best yellow we have ever seen; 3 to 6 lateral orbs. Seed pods tipped with carmine. Fannie Crosby is of good, large size and height, a delightfully charming acquisition to the floral world. Early mid-season.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$4.00; 3-year clumps, each \$10.00

Florence Nightingale. A majestic white of peerless beauty. Language cannot well describe it. One of the world's best, either new or old. A pure white. The stars of heaven must have looked on in sympathizing joy and admiration when this new treasure was brought forth to be named for that remarkable woman who did so much to bless mankind. Very large, tall, fragrant, faint crimson markings on edges of a few petals, not prominent. One and two orbs on some stems. Surely a queen of purity. Late. Among the whites there is nothing finer in the peony world, except Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and by those who prefer a pure white it is regarded as the equal of that matchless variety.

3 to 5-eye roots, \$5.00 each; 3-year clumps, each \$15.00

Frances Willard. (1907.) Prize Peony. A perfectly formed flower. Petals of varying sizes form a very large rounded flower, often having a raised cup-shaped center enclosing golden stamens. Opens an exquisite blush white with an occasional carmine touch, changing on the lawn to a pure white. As a cut flower it remains a pinkish cream. Although delicate in appearance, it is of good substance and an excellent cut flower. Altogether it is a wonderful combination of strength and delicacy. It is the best flower of its type yet produced. 3 to 5-eye roots, each.....\$10.00

Governor Johnson. Tall and graceful. When in bud, delightfully conspicuous and attractive, as the bud expands and opens into a larger vivid crimson blossom. With just enough gold in it and none too much, it is still more pleasing. When the main blossom begins to fail, the orbs, mediumly long and graceful, still attract the attention of all. This is a unique and attractive variety, particularly good for landscape work.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$1.50; 3-year clumps, each \$3.00

Harriet Farnsley. Rose type, flowers of large size borne one to a stem. A beautiful soft pink of the color and style of Mad. Emil Galle, but later and of better substance. A very beautiful variety that is in bloom with *Rubra Grandiflora*. 3 to 5-eye roots, each \$5.00; 3-year clumps, each \$10.00

Henry Avery. With a stock of sufficient size to permit of a satisfactory judging of the merits of the variety, we have come to the conclusion that in Henry Avery we have one of the very choicest of peonies. The plant is of medium height and mid-season in period of blooming. Flowers large to very large. General color effect creamy white. Guard petals large and prominent, enclosing a great ball of large rose type petals of the same even color as the guards. Between the guards and the central petals is a very distinct collar running from an inch to an inch and a half in width, of deep bright yellow petals. This collar gives the flower a very striking appearance, as the petals are a real deep yellow. Fragrance delicate and very pronounced. If you are looking for something very refined in its beauty, you will not be disappointed in Henry Avery.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$15.00

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

BRAND'S CELEBRATED PAEONIES

H. F. Reddick. Large, semi-rose, brilliant, dark crimson, with golden stamens showing among the petals. Medium height, erect, very floriferous and fine. Fragrant, mid-season to late. One of our best dark reds. It has the same irresistible and indescribable brilliancy of red as Mary Brand, which the intermingling yellow stamens tend to heighten and accentuate. This variety is sometimes preferred by those fanciers who admire the comingling of the yellow with the red. It is delightfully fragrant. Its fine habit of growth, its beautiful blossoms and its profuse blooming habit make of it a variety which every collector should have.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$8.00; 3-year clumps, each \$20.00

Jeannette Oppliger. Medium size, globular, bomb, guard petals prominent, reflex center, petals rising into a small, exquisitely formed dome. A flower of the most pleasing salmon pink, with deep shadings of rose at base of petals. The blossoms come singly and are produced on stiff, slender stems. Medium season. A chaste little flower. Very pretty.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$1.50; 3-year clumps, each \$3.00

Judge Berry. (1907.) **Prize Peony.** Large to very large, opening back, flat, semi-rose type. The bud opens pink, the petals open farther and farther back until it becomes a great flat disk of variegated pink and white bloom of surpassing beauty, seven to eight inches in diameter. Ground color white, washed with a soft, delicate pink. Petals narrow, long and fringed, with some stamens intermingled. Medium tall, very profuse bloomer, and always good. Very early and possesses a very delicate though charming fragrance. This flower is the best of its season, such a great mass of loveliness at the very beginning of the peony season, when most of the other varieties are apt to be medium or small, which makes it stand out very distinct and adds much to its desirability. It is singly attractive on the lawn, and where a massive effect is desired for interior decoration it is simply superb. 3 to 5-eye roots, each.....\$10.00

Little Sweetheart. Small, typical bomb, with prominent recurved guard petals of delicate salmon pink. Center petals open same shade and fade a trifle lighter. Dwarf, rigidly erect, covered with a perfect mass of bloom. Early mid-season. A companion plant for Commodore Emge. Same height, same type and, like that variety, excellent for planting in rows about a driveway. Beautiful. Can always be depended upon.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$1.00; 3-year clumps, each \$3.00

Longfellow. (1907.) **Prize Peony.** A bright crimson with a cherry tone. Perhaps the most brilliant of all the red peonies.

Longfellow is a great flower, and I am not afraid to prophesy that for years to come it will stand at the head of all deep bright reds.

Longfellow is given special mention in the report of the Secretary of the American Peony Society in the report of the Philadelphia Show.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$10.00; 3-year clumps, each \$30.00

Lora Dexheimer. (1913.) **Prize Peony.** Immense, cylindrical, semi-rose. Intense flaming crimson, shading darker at base of petals. Medium height, stiff stems, holding but a single bloom, rigidly erect. Prodigious bloomer. Early. A splendid peony of the same flat type as *Trompe de l'Ex. de Lille*, so hard to find in this color. The splendid habit and bright color of this variety have marked it with us as of exceptional merit. Each succeeding year has but added to our good opinion of it.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$8.00; 3-year clumps, each \$20.00

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

BRAND'S CELEBRATED PAEONIES

Louisa Brand. Medium sized, deep cone-shaped bloom, semi-rose type. Color an exquisite blush white, fading to white. The blossom as it opens resembles a beautiful white water-lily. The center, surrounded by broad, drooping guard petals, gradually rises, the petals expand and the blossom becomes a tall, delicate cone of glistening pink petals intermingled with golden stamens. Late mid-season. Tall, clean foliage, good bloomer.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$8.00; 3-year clumps, each \$20.00

Lynda. A loose tuft or fringed blush, with petals surrounded by many finely fringed petals of deep cream. The broad reflex guard petals often tipped with carmine are again blush white. Stems very long. A good white for late cutting, delicately fragrant, is particularly suited for landscape purposes where a tall, imposing variety is needed as a background. Its flowers are carried on tall, stiff stems, extending above the foliage, producing a grand effect. 3 to 5-eye roots, each.....\$1.50

Martha Bulloch. (1907.) **Prize Peony.** Mammoth cup-shaped blossom, often 9 to 12 inches across. The largest of the good peonies. Deep rose-pink in the center, shading to silvery shell-pink in the outer petals. Stalk strong and erect. The most striking and distinct of all our seedlings. The delicate shadings of this wonderful flower, from soft shell-pink on the outside to a deep rose-pink in the center, may be imagined but can never be described. The plant itself seems to realize the beauty of its flowers, since it puts forth a strong, stiff stem which supports these mammoth blossoms proudly above the foliage as if to say to the floral world: "Match me if you can." It surpasses everything of its color for landscape purposes. This, unlike most large peonies, is a fine and delicate structure, with a strong and agreeable fragrance which makes it most desirable and effective as a cut flower. A single flower on a tall stem, in a graceful crystal vase, produces a charming effect in the drawing-room or on the library table. Where a peony of enormous size, delicate structure, with soft, well-blended colors, and having a delightful fragrance, is desired, it can be found in its highest degree of perfection in Martha Bulloch.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$25.00

Mary Brand. (1907.) **Prize Peony.** A vivid crimson with a silky sheen that gives it a wonderful brilliance. The golden stamens are scattered through the center of irregularly fringed petals. The description of a single flower gives but a slight idea of the beauty of the growing plant. The single flowers are often immense, while many of the strong stems bear three or four large blossoms. The plant, which is of medium height, is often a mass of crimson bloom. Probably the best dark-red peony in cultivation for lasting effects as a cut flower as well as in the garden. Mid-season. Its fragrance is also delightful and charming. Mr. C. S. Harrison, the veteran author of the Peony Manual and a discriminating expert, in an address before the Minnesota Horticultural Association, June, 1916, said of it: "Mary Brand is the grandest red peony in existence." It qualifies from every standpoint of excellency, and is unquestionably a superb and wonderful creation. 3 to 5-eye roots, each \$10.00; 3-year clumps, each \$25.00

Midnight. "The Black Peony." Large, loose, semi-rose, deep maroon, plume-shaped flower. Large flower borne on long stiff stems. Beautiful in mass or in contrast. Magnificent cutting variety. Medium early, just before Longfellow. 3 to 5-eye roots, each \$3.00; 3-year clumps, each \$6.00

Moses Hull. Dark shell-pink or rose, very large and full, loose-cupped, tufted petioloids, somewhat mottled, ends of petioloids nearly white. Some blossoms 9 inches across. A remarkable flower. One of the wonders of nature's marvelous works. Mid-season. Fragrance delicate and fine.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$5.00

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

BRAND'S CELEBRATED PAEONIES

Mrs. A. G. Ruggles. Large to very large, flat semi-rose. Ground color white, delicately suffused with lilac, gradually fading to white. Flower opens out flat. Petals long and fringed. Plant strong. Late. Here is a wonderful flower.

Flowers come in great clusters. But the variety must be disbudded to get best result. One of the very finest peonies in cultivation. Sweet scented. 3 to 5-eye roots, each.....\$15.00

Mrs. Carew. Large, full, rose-shaped flower, often 7 inches in diameter. Delicate, silvery blush, some inner petals with carmine edges. Often blooms in clusters of four to six. Excellent for cutting. This peony is named for the composer of the music for Longfellow's "Bridge."

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$5.00; 3-year clumps, each \$12.00

Phoebe Carey. True rose type. Petals large, broad and of good substance. Flower large, flat, slightly cupped. Color a beautiful rose pink, with center slightly deeper in shade. Fragrance very pleasant. An erect, tall-growing variety, with an abundance of clean, light-green foliage. A peony that takes with everyone who sees it. Should be in every collection.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$10.00; 3-year clumps, each \$30.00

Prince of Darkness. Large, loose, semi-rose. A rich, dark maroon peony of the typical rose shape. One of the very darkest peonies in cultivation. Petals slightly fringed with dark shadings on the edges. Opens early and lasts long. Free bloomer. Excellent for landscape effect and for cutting.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$2.00; 3-year clumps, each \$4.00

Richard Carvel. (1913.) Immense globular bomb. Flower bright, all one shade of crimson. Guard petals large, broad and prominent. Center petals gathered into an immense central dome. Early, tall, very stout stems, annual and profuse bloomer. One of the earliest to bloom of the Albiflora species. On account of its extra early blooming qualities, of its large size and blending colors, this variety has already become a well-established favorite. The demand is increasing from year to year. A single plant on the lawn is attractive and delightful. It is beautiful and lasting, and, on account of its delicate fragrance, is valuable as a cut flower.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$8.00; 3-year clumps, each \$20.00

Rose Here. (1907.) Prize Peony. Dark rose, solid color, seed pods green, tipped white, two rows guard petals, wide and narrow petals in center, a white stripe running through center of petals. A lovely and very attractive flower. Medium early.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$1.50; 3-year clumps, each \$3.00

Ruth Brand. Very large, compact bomb. Guard petals prominent, enclosing a grand ball of compact center petals. A uniform soft lavender pink, splashed with deeper lavender. Tall stems, fine, graceful and strong, holding but a single bloom. Mid-season. Very beautiful in bud. A splendid variety to cut. Has a delicate and pleasing fragrance.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$4.00; 3-year clumps, each \$10.00

Susan B. Anthony. Medium size, loosely arranged, semi-rose type. Color a delicate creamy pink on a white ground color as the flower opens, slowly fading to white. Very pretty.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$1.00; 3-year clumps, each \$3.00

Sisters Annie. Large, semi-rose. Ground color a delicate sea-shell pink, heavily suffused with deep rose. Edge of petals fringed. A beautiful flower of the deep, flat type, with stamens showing among the petals. Tall, stout stems, medium season.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$1.00; 3-year clumps, each \$3.00

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

BRAND'S CELEBRATED PAEONIES

Winnifred Domme. Medium-sized flower, with tall, prominent bomb center. Color a bright all-in-one-color crimson. Guard petals prominent, reflex. Center compact, dense. Dwarf habit, blossoms one to a stalk, and held rigidly erect. Very profuse. An annual bloomer and always good. A splendid variety. 3 to 5-eye roots, each \$5.00; 3-year clumps, each \$15.00

Wm. Penn. Immense, compact, semi-rose type. Color light rose, changing to a more delicate rose at edge of petals. Edge of petals notched. Plant of medium height, strong grower, lavish bloomer. Blooms are of such gigantic size that the strong stems need support to keep the flowers from the ground. Notwithstanding the great size of the blossoms, they are of wondrous beauty.

3 to 5-eye roots, each \$2.00; 3-year clumps, each \$6.00

MY FAVORITE PAEONIES OF THE STANDARD SORTS

WE OFFER 3 TO 5-EYE ROOTS ONLY OF THESE

Alratre. One of the finest peonies in cultivation. Large convex bloom, perfect pyramid of milk-white, with cream center, light ruby markings.

Each \$1.00

Asa Gray. Very large, full imbricated bloom of delicate lilac, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Very free and strong grower. The only peony in this color. Fragrant and distinct.....

Each \$1.50

Albert Crousse. One of the grandest sorts. Immense very full convex blooms, of delicate fresh pink, showing when fully opened a well-formed pointed rose bud in center. One of the most striking peonies of its class.

Each \$1.50

Baroness Schroeder. Very large globular, flesh, fading to pure white, very fragrant, strong, free blooming. One of the finest peonies in cultivation

Each \$1.50

Couronne d'Or. Very late. Good sized flowers of creamy white, sometimes flaked carmine at center.....

Each 50c

Delache. Tall, immense globular heads of crimson-maroon....

Each 50c

Dorchester (Richardson). Pink. One of the latest to bloom. Decidedly dwarf, compact grower; flower very full and double in color about the shade of La France Rose.....

Each 75c

Duchess de Nemours. Large and full, the most nearly pure white.

Each 50c

Edward Andre. A magnificent dark bedding peony. Very large globular flowers of highly varnished mahogany-red, ultimately opening out to Anemone shape and revealing a gorgeous collar of gold.....

Each 75c

Felix Crousse. Late. Large, round heads perfectly double; deep crimson marked with cardinal at base of petals.....

Each 75c

Festiva Maxima. About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular peony of all. High built flowers borne on long, stiff stems; the purest white, inner petals slightly tipped carmine. Early.....

Each 50c

Golden Harvest. One of the most beautiful. Anemone shaped, primrose feathered pale pink, clear canary yellow center.....

Each 75c

Hercules. A magnificent bedder, foliage concealed by bloom. Loose globular heads open out to Anemone shape, 8 inches across. From bright rose to blush white, with thick collar and center of deepest yellow.

Each 50c

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

STANDARD PAEONIES

- Humei.** Pure, bright, deep rose; vigorous grower, one of the best late blooming varieties Each 50c
- Isabelle Karlitzky.** Delicate rose, very large and full..... Each 50c
- La France.** Giant flowers, very compact and double, solid rose-white color, very fragrant; strong, tall, free bloomer; perfect rose type. The finest peony to date..... Each \$12.00
- L'Esperance.** Deep rose with crinkly white lips; extra large and fine; the earliest large pink Each 50c
- Louis Van Houtte.** Brilliant, velvety cerise-red..... Each 50c
- Mad. Boulanger.** Immense bloom of fine form, tender rose shading to soft heliotrope, with silvery border. In every respect a truly fine flower. Late mid-season Each \$1.00
- Mad. Calot.** Large, convex flowers, blush white with salmon shadings. Each 75c
- Marie Lemoine (Calot).** Dwarf, extra late and very scarce. White, faintly tinged chamois Each 50c
- Mons. Chas. Leveque.** The earliest Chinensis peony to bloom, at least three days earlier than any other variety. Time of bloom, in addition to the fact that it is a really fine, large handsome flower of clear pink with salmon shadings, makes it a most profitable cut flower for the trade..... Each 75c
- M. Krelage.** A splendid full-petaled globular head; vivid crimson. Each \$1.00
- M. Thiers.** Bright magenta with full-feathered center..... Each 50c
- Officinalis Rosea Superba.** Very full, soft pink, in early seasons in bloom for Decoration Day, not quite as early as Mons. Chas. Leveque. Each 75c
- Officinalis Rubra.** The Decoration Day peony..... Each 50c
- Officinalis Alba Plena.** The earliest white, large convex, full double bloom. The true variety is very scarce. A very profitable cut flower. Each 75c
- Queen Victoria.** The broad guard petals are a pretty blush-white; large center slightly edged pink. Large..... Each 50c
- Richardson's Perfection.** Large flowers; light flesh with white center. Each \$1.00
- Rubra Superba.** Very tall and strong, with long, stiff stems and elegant dark-red flowers Each 75c
- Meissonier.** Deep velvety cardinal, violet tipped. Flowers large and high built, with twisted and imbricated petals..... Each 50c
- Modele de Perfection.** Immense cup-shaped bloom, flesh pink, marbled bright rose, silvery border, extra fine. Long stemmed, late..... Each 50c
- Mons. Jules Elie.** The peerless pure pink. Broad, reflexing guards with a high pyramidal body of semi-quilled petals converging to an apex. One of the largest, handsomest and most lasting cutting sorts in existence. Each \$1.00
- Mme. Emilie Gaille.** Large cup-shaped imbricated flower, creamy flash, beautifully shaded soft rose, a combination of rare beauty, long pointed buds, long stems, late Each \$1.00
- Gloire de Chas. Gombault.** Guards and crown light rose, collar of narrow cream-white petals narrowing toward center. Fine..... Each \$1.50
- Mad. Ducl.** An immense solid bomb of silvery pink, very distinct and free. One of the very best peonies, fragrant and free..... Each \$1.00

PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

STANDARD PAEONIES

- Virginie.** Opens a dainty pink with yellow stamens and forms into a solid pink bomb like a ball of satin.....Each \$1.00
- Mlle. Leonie Calot.** Perfect shaped convex flower, very soft flesh color, an extra fine market flowerEach 75c
- Sarah Bernhardt (Lemoine 1906).** The strongest growing of all peonies without exception. Flowers of remarkable size, full, double. Apple-blossom pink, with each petal tipped with silver; fragrance agreeable and penetrating. One of the six best peonies in existence.....Each \$3.00
- Soulange.** The most unique colored of all peonies, deep orange salmon at the head, overlaid delicate reddish brown. A marvelous combination of color. Very strong, erect and tall grower.....Each \$15.00
- Therese.** Enormous bloom, rose type, rich satiny pink with glossy reflex. Strong grower and very free, mid-season. A really grand sort. Strong rootsEach \$10.00
- Triomphe de Exposition de Lille.** A huge pyramid of fresh hydrangea-pink, splashed darker, with silvery guard petals. Free.....Each 50c

PLANT EARLY IN SEPTEMBER

LILIUM CANDIDUM

The Madonna or Ascension Lily

For the first time again within the last five years we are assured once more to receive the *true and disease-free* stock of this magnificent lily. They are grown in the northern part of France, and, although the fields they grow in were devastated several times during the last five years, the bulbs remained and a limited quantity is expected to arrive early in September.

Beware of so-called *Lilium Candidum* which are grown in the southern part of France or Holland and which are offered at much lower prices, for they rarely remain longer than one season and produce only poor and few flowers on a stem.

The true *Lilium Candidum* has a large bulb composed of white fleshy scales, while the poorer sort has pink fleshy scales which are loose.

Lilium Candidum is without doubt the most picturesque lily for our gardens, as it combines so beautifully with the blue *Delphinium*, flowering at the same time.

Mammoth Bulbs (ready in September).....per doz. \$3.50; per 100 \$25.00

Culture: Plant 6 inches deep. Lay the bulb on its side and envelop entirely in sand. It should make growth this fall yet, otherwise it will not flower.

Order promptly, or you will be disappointed, as available quantity is very limited.

PLANT FROM AUGUST ON

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS

The most satisfactory bulb for growing in dishes of pebbles and water.

Flowers can be had by Thanksgiving Day if planted by September 15.

Grow always cool and you cannot fail.

Jumbo Bulbs.....per doz. \$1.00; per 100 \$7.50

PLANT IN AUGUST

In Pots for the House to Bloom This Winter

FREESIA PURITY

The largest and sweetest pure white freesia. Pot in shallow pans (12 bulbs at least in a pan) and set out in cold frame until cold weather; then bring into the house and grow in cool room. They will bloom by January.
Jumbo Bulbs.....per doz. \$1.00; per 100 \$7.50

NEW COLORED FREESIAS

The new colored freesias are the genuine productions and direct from the hybridizer, Mr. Emil Fardel. It is remarkable with what wonderful colors we can play when we grow this remarkable novelty. From the palest lavender to the deepest plum and clear blue, from the palest pink to maroon, yellow, buff and orange, all are here, and particularly can we enjoy the delightful pastel shades.

The flowers are just as large as the best of the whites. In mixtures of colorsper doz. \$1.00; per 100 \$7.50

In separate shades as follows: Yellow and orange, pink, lavender, mauve, purpleper doz. \$1.50; per 100 \$10.00

PLANT IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS

The best bulb for house planting. Pot them up during August and September, always planting not less than six bulbs in a pan; put in the dark for eight weeks and they will be in full bloom by Christmas and New Year.

I offer the largest sized bulbs only, as they will produce four stalks of blooms to a single bulb.

Jumbo Bulbs.....per doz. \$1.50; per 100 \$10.00

WOULD YOU LIKE TO PICK DELICIOUS FRESH MUSHROOMS FROM YOUR LAWN ALL FALL LONG?

I know this question was superfluous, for I know you are only too eager to say "Yes."

But you want to know how it is done. N'est ce pas? Here is my story:

Let me send you two or more bricks of a special brand of mushroom spawn. This comes in flat bricks. Break it up in pieces one inch square, making about twenty of a brick, and go out into your lawn armed with a pailful of fine horse manure (not too fresh), a flat trowel or small spade, and every two feet you lift a small piece of sod, remove a little soil from underneath, put in a trowel full of the manure, a piece of the spawn on top and pad back the sod. This is all the work necessary. This should be done between August 1 and September 1. With the first warm rains, which are always sure to appear early in September, the mushrooms begin to grow, and many a morning you will find your lawn just full of them. They will keep on bearing for all fall, and next spring, and then forevermore, and there is just one point we must observe, namely, to pick all (large or small) early in the morning, for if they have been exposed a full day to sunlight they are worthless.

The mushrooms which you will grow from the spawn I will send you will be pure white, and some of them will grow to mammoth proportions.

For a small lawn two bricks is the smallest quantity one should use, but ten bricks is none too many if the lawn is spacious.

Fuld's Special American Mushroom Spawn for lawn planting, per brick 50c
Per 10 bricks \$4.50.

If wanted via parcel post, add 10c per brick for postage.

PLANT IN AUGUST

DO YOU WANT A PLEASANT SURPRISE NEXT SPRING?

Yes, you say!

Then plant

Mertensia Virginia

Say a hundred of them, somewhere in your garden from now until frost and when they are in bloom you will thank me for the suggestion or otherwise you can have your money back. That is what I think of them.

Of course you ask, "What is Mertensia?" My answer:

An American wild flower, equal to the loveliest of our present-day garden subjects, succeeding under the most adverse conditions, requiring no further care after once planted.

What does it look like? The moment the snow leaves Mother Earth in the early spring the ground seems alive with nests of sturdy young purple whorls of leaves which quickly unfold, reaching for the sky, showing a heavy fleshy stalk and three to four sets of double light-green oblong (fairly large) leaves, which accompany the stem to the flower. The stem attains the height of about two feet. The very top of the stem holds a corymb of tube-shaped flowers, which open gradually by showing first a blue, unlike we have in any other flower, so dazzling and so rich that you cannot help admiring it by the hours, but before the cluster is complete in its blue the first flowers have turned a lovely mauve pink, so that both of these colors appear at the same time. The flower lasts about three weeks and is at its prime at the same time as the Darwin Tulips. Immediately after the flower fades the foliage turns yellow and within a fortnight all growth above the ground disappears and you cannot see a sign of them again until the following spring.

When should they be planted? Any time from August on until frost.

How should they be planted? What I furnish is the root. As it is not easy to distinguish the growing end, I suggest to place it horizontally four inches deep in the ground, allowing nine inches of space between each root.

Where should it be planted? This flower will succeed in any or all positions. It will flourish in solid shade; it will succeed in semi-shade, and it will be glorious in bright sunlight. It thrives in wet or dry soil, on slopes, under evergreens or other trees, in the border, and is most attractive when planted by the thousand in ravines and on the slopes of lakes or woodland.

Never plant less than a hundred, if you want to admire it rightly.

What is its care? After once planted forget it, as it requires absolutely no care and increases instantly in vigor and size. Grown between perennials, which flower from June onward, it fills the vacant gap in May and is not injured by the growing of other plants with it. Combine it with pink Darwin Tulips and you will have a feast for the eye.

Per 100.....\$7.50 Per 1000.....\$60.00

Not less than 25 furnished on one order.

PLANT IN AUGUST

POT GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We can still furnish the full list of sorts as offered in our May issue, and if well cared for these plants will still produce a good crop of berries next spring.

If you have misplaced our May offer, write for another copy. We will gladly mail you one.

SOW IN AUGUST

Delphinium Belladonna (True), Mrs. Ormsby's Strain

We are glad to announce that we can furnish now fresh seeds of this Delphinium, seeds which should germinate 100 per cent and which will grow rapidly and produce flowering plants for your garden next year.

Pkt. 50c

VEGETABLE SEEDS TO BE SOWN IN AUGUST

Most gardeners do not realize that August is just as important a sowing month as April or May, for we have now the exact reversal of the spring, and such things as beets and carrots are better to be sown now for winter keeping than those sown early.

I consider this one of the most important suggestions in this issue, for rarely ever do seedsmen tell you what to sow in August.

Chinese Cabbage

Santo-Sai. This is known as the Celery Cabbage, and produces the best heads only if sown in August.....Pkt. 25c; oz. 50c

Corn Salad or Lamb's Lettuce

A valuable salad plant for late autumn, winter and early spring use. The leaves grow loose and are picked and mixed with other salad plants, or served alone. When mixed with potato salad it creates a distinctly new and delightful dish. Boiled like spinach, corn salad forms a most agreeable dish, and the beauty of it is that it grows out of doors even in midwinter under the snow.

Sowings made in August will have leaves ready in October. When freezing weather sets in, cover with long straw. Sow in drills 9 inches apart and thin out to 6 inches from one another.

Large Green. The best all around sort.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Lettuce Little Gem

The ideal lettuce for the little home garden for four reasons: one, because it will positively head; two, you can grow more heads in your space than you ever did before; three, there is no waste of outer leaves; four, it has the most perfect solid heart.

This little gem grows to perfection in a space of six inches and produces the most solid head of lettuce in a remarkably short time. It will **head in all seasons**, and in serving you need not remove any leaves, because even the outer leaves are tender; you simply cut it in halves.

You must try this lettuce if you want a real surprise.

I discovered this lettuce in one of my summer trips in the upper part of New York State, and when I saw it growing so well and tasted it I exclaimed: "There is one of the best things for my novelty list." Hence this offer. Hundreds of testimonials have been received in 1918 on the strength of its merits. It is the only lettuce which will positively head.

Pkt. 25c; oz. 50c

SOW IN AUGUST

Japanese Radish

Considered indispensable in Japan, monster in size, used both cooked and raw. One root will be enough for a large family. It grows with little care, roots 1 to 3 feet in length, 10 to 30 inches in circumference, and weighing from 2 to 30 pounds apiece. Rapid growth is essential to produce the best.

The most important point in its culture is the date of sowing, for each variety has a distinct season. If you changed them the plant would go promptly to seed without forming a tuber.

Long Nerima. Large and long (often 3 feet), and the end is round, snowy white and bright color. Its flavor is most tender and sweet; Japanese radishes are never pungent. Can be used in all styles of cooking and even pickled. Keeps excellently. The date of sowing varies. For New York and all Eastern sections sow early in August.....Pkt. 20c; oz. 50c

Miyashige. Grows more than 2 feet long. Solid, with a fine sugary flavor, to be used raw at the table. In Japan it is cut into small pieces and dried in the sun, and thus keeps for a long time. The date of sowing is the same as Nerima; the color is white, with deep green on top.

Pkt. 20c; oz. 50c

Sakurashima. The largest sort in cultivation, a monster, round in shape, and some growing to be more than 30 pounds in weight. Is solid and of good flavor and exceedingly crispy and tender. Good for any style of cooking. Sow in the Northern States in early August; in California late in July, and in the Southern States in the middle of August. Thin out well to allow for proper development. Matures in 120 days.

Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00

Japanese Turnips

While turnips are a favorite fall and winter vegetable, they may be enjoyed during the summer as well by sowing earlier. They surely are of easy culture, but need well-worked, rich soil to insure a quick, uninterrupted growth, and will be tender and free from woodiness.

For fall or winter sow in August in rows 18 inches apart, using 1 ounce for 250 feet of row, thinning the plants when very young to 3 or 4 inches apart. For spring use sow in April.

Shogoin. Round and very large, frequently more than 15 pounds in weight. Pure white in color, very solid and sweet, the best variety for midsummer planting. Very uniform, and can stand lots of cold weather. Plant during August.....Pkt. 20c; oz. 50c

DWARF OR BUSH BEANS

Class 1. Green String Beans

This is the most popular class and the one most used.

Stringless Green Pod. There is no better sort than this on the market. It is absolutely without string, even if left to grow to maturity, and is extremely abundant in cropping. For continuous bearing, sow at intervals of one sowing every two or three weeks. It is as easily grown as any other bean. To adopt just this one simplifies your work in the garden.

Per lb. 40c; per 2 lbs. 75c

Bountiful. I have added this to my this year's list, for many of my patrons like it to such an extent that they do not think their garden complete without it. Its great virtue is that it is an exceptional yielder and absolutely stringless.....Per lb. 40c; per 2 lbs. 75c

Refugee or 1,000 to One. This is a special variety, used exclusively for preserving or pickling. It is not sown until July, for it is not intended to be cropped until the fall.....Per lb. 40c; per 2 lbs. 75c

SOW IN AUGUST

Class 2. Dwarf Snap or Shell Beans

Snap Beans are broken up before being cooked; they are round podded, and show a large round bean within the pod. They taste differently. Shell Beans are those which are allowed to mature, extracted from the pods and used during the winter.

Low's Early Champion. Here is a bean that is a gem and which ought to be very popular, for it is distinct and has a delightful flavor. Although an old variety, very few gardeners know it. You can use it both green and shelled.....Per lb. 40c; per 2 lbs. 75c

Class 3. Dwarf Wax or Butter Beans

These are the beans with the golden pods, used the same as string beans but very well suited for salads.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. The most tender and most productive of all; has no strings and can be used for successive sowings.

Per lb. 40c; per 2 lbs. 75c

Refugee Wax. Used particularly for pickling, and not sown until July.

Per lb. 40c; per 2 lbs. 75c

Table Beets

To sow in August you require but one sort, namely, the earliest.

Culture: An open situation and a deep sandy loam which has been previously well manured, and from which a crop has been taken, is the most suitable. If this is not available, dig the ground deeply, ridge up for the winter, and in the spring fork it over once or twice before sowing. A light dressing of fertilizer after the plants are up is preferable to manure, which often causes the roots to grow roughly and out of shape.

Sow in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 15 inches apart, covering with friable soil. Choose if possible a dry day for this work, when the ground is in good working order. When the seedlings are up thin out to 9 inches apart. One ounce will sow a row of 40 feet.

In order to preserve the color in beets the greatest care must be taken in preparing and cooking not to bruise the skin or in any way wound the root.

Extra Early Egyptian. The oldest sorts and the finest of all for the home garden. True, it is a very small root, but it is more tender than any other. It grows very quickly. This beet is of a deep blood-red color, and not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.....Pkt. 10 ozs. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c

Carrots

Here again we can only adopt the quick ripening sorts, which I offer herewith.

Early Parisian. The sweetest of all carrots and the earliest. The roots are round, very small—about a half inch through—and are produced in the shortest possible period. The ideal sort to serve with peas in a cream sauce.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.25

Early Scarlet Horn. Also an early sort, growing about 3 inches long, very sweet and delicious.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.25

Kale or Borecole

A very picturesque plant, from which the beautifully curled leaves are cut late in fall and cooked like spinach. After the first light frost in the fall the flavor becomes right. They are hardy and can remain outdoors until our heaviest snowstorms in January.

Culture: Sow in August in a well-prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly. When the seedlings are up, thin out and allow 2 feet between plants. Cultivate and weed; otherwise they are of the easiest culture. Plant at the edge of the gardens, as they are the last to mature, and one can thus keep the garden more tidy.

Curled Scotch. The finest curled kale, the leaves resembling closely curled parsley. It grows very dwarf and compact.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

SOW IN AUGUST

Cress

The average person is always fond of salad, and as humans we love variety. Every garden should have a little batch of every kind of salad that is known. Cress, particularly the garden kind, is so easily grown that there is no reason why anyone cannot have it.

Culture: Garden Cress—Sow thickly outdoors at frequent intervals from early April until August in drills one foot apart and on a fine level soil; press gently into the soil and keep the ground shaded and moist until the seedlings are up. During hot weather it is best to sow in a moist and shady situation to obtain an abundant, tender growth. Should be cut when 1½ to 2 inches high.

Winter Cress—To obtain a supply during the winter and spring, sow about the middle of August. If the ground is dry, water it well a few hours before sowing. When the seedlings are up thin out to 6 inches apart. During severe weather in winter, protect with dry straw. The outer leaves should be gathered for use, leaving the crown to furnish a succession of gatherings.

Upland or Garden Cress.....Oz. 15c

Kohl Rabi

(Often called Top Turnips or Turnip Rooted Cabbage)

An excellent vegetable which should be found on every American table. Most of us do not know it, and others who have grown it perhaps have not realized what the plant is because they were not told its secret. Kohl Rabi is a most delicious dish if the bulbs or roots are gathered while only half matured, or when 1½ inches in diameter, for otherwise they are tough or woody. They must be grown like radishes, a row at a time in frequent succession. Others again have made the error that they cook the bulb only, while the young leaves must be cooked with it, for they impart a fine flavor.

Its advantages are these—that it will do best on a light soil; something which every gardener should welcome.

Culture: If the ground is dry, soak with water before sowing. Sow in rows a foot apart, covering evenly and lightly with soil. All seedlings must be transplanted when about four weeks old to stand 15 inches apart both ways. The soil should be rich and deeply dug. Keep the ground well hoed and give an occasional soaking of liquid manure. If you have a crop coming in late you can protect it by hilling soil over the bulbs so it can be kept in the garden all winter.

"Vegetable Lore" will teach you how this delightful dish should be prepared.

Early White Vienna. The earliest and tenderest of sorts, producing bulbs of a light green color. The so-called purples vary only in color of skin of the bulbs and are tougher; hence my omission....Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

Garden Peas

Do you know that you can grow a fine crop of peas if you sow "Little Marvel" about August 10? It will mature early in October and I am sure you will enjoy it.

Little Marvel. A remarkable variety, growing but 15 inches high but producing enormous crops of peas about 2½ inches long and filled with 6 to 7 large deep-green peas. In cropping it follows by only a few days the Blue Bantam. It requires no support. Sow in rows 2 feet apart.

Lb. 60c

SOW IN AUGUST

Lettuce

We all know what our ideal is in lettuce. But do we get it for our own gardens? If you don't, it is because every seed book offers a multitude of varieties with so little really helpful information that we do not know what to pick. And have you ever realized that when we guess at things we always select the wrong ones?

The average American housewife wants a solid head lettuce, and invariably chooses this exclusively, with the result that she misses the most tender of lettuce, namely, the loose-leaved sorts. It is far from my endeavor to have you discriminate against the head lettuce, but I am anxious to acquaint you with one loose-leaved lettuce which forms one of the most useful salads of the home garden. That variety is "Hanson." If you grow this lettuce according to my directions you will never again do without it.

No one should fail to produce as good head lettuce in the garden as we buy in the market, and really it is easy to do this if we know a few secrets of its culture:

Secret No. 1. We must grow the right variety for each season. For spring use Little Gem and May King. For early summer sow Big Boston; for midsummer Black Seed Tennisball or Blackseeded Mammoth Butter; for fall, **California Cream Butter**.

Secret No. 2. All head lettuces should be transplanted at least once and if possible twice.

Secret No. 3. In transplanting always pinch back part of the root.

Secret No. 4. After transplanting always soak soil with water.

Secret No. 5. Lettuce which matures in July and August should be grown between beans or similar plants, so they will be shaded; also mulch and keep well watered.

Secret No. 6. The richer and blacker the soil, the better the results.

Secret No. 7. You must feed from top at least once a week with liquid sheep manure.

Secret No. 8. When lettuce is half developed feed just once with liquid nitrate of soda (by dissolving one tablespoonful in 12 quarts of water—just what the average watering pot holds), but be careful to apply to the soil only, soaking the ground first.

Secret No. 9. Finally, grow your lettuce quickly; never let it suffer for want of water.

To complete the culture, all I need add is that lettuce should be set out 12 inches apart. In growing head lettuce we always discard the outer leaves, but do you know that these make for excellent soups or spinach, and so we really do not waste anything.

Hanson. The finest loose-leaved lettuce in existence; should be sown thickly, not thinned out or transplanted, and pulled when only 2 inches tall. Sow continuously during season. If wanted in midsummer, keep a shade over the bed during the sunny hours.....**Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c**

Black Seeded Mammoth Butter. The largest of midsummer head lettuces, requiring a week longer to mature than the preceding sort.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

The Cos or Romaine Lettuce

This distinctly French salad has become very popular of late, and all because you seldom fail with it. It is elongated in form and cone-shaped; the outer petals overlapping, so that the inner leaves are blanched. It can be grown for all seasons by making successive sowings. Six inches is enough space for a plant; otherwise the culture suggested for regular lettuce may be followed.

Trianon Cos. The best of all in its class, and really there is no need for any others so far as the home garden is concerned....**Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c**

This lettuce does better when sown in August than at any other time of the year. Try it.

SOW IN AUGUST

Summer and Fall Radishes

By giving this a separate heading I am endeavoring to bring to the notice of the gardening public the relative merits of what is hardly known here. The seeds should be sown in early August in rows a foot apart, and when the plants are up they must be thinned out to allow full 4 inches between each plant. The roots are more like carrots in thickness and length; fully an inch through and about 4 to 5 inches long. These radishes are not intended to be eaten as the spring sorts, but they should be sliced to the extreme thinness and salted down fully 15 minutes before meal hour, when the salt water is thrown off and without further dressing they are then served. The individual slices are then transparent, and they are as tender and delightful as any radish could be wished for.

Long Black Spanish. I offer this one sort only because it is the easiest to mature and can be cropped in late fall. Those which crop in October should be lifted and stored in sand for use in winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c

Spinach

A rich deep soil and frequent waterings during dry weather are necessary for the production of good spinach. The later sowings require a moist soil and partial shade. Sow in drills 10 inches apart and an inch deep and thin out the seedlings to 6 inches apart. Finally thin out to 10 inches apart. All thinnings can be used, and they are really the tenderest of leaves. In gathering for use the largest leaves only should be taken. We can grow spinach for winter use by sowing about the middle of August. After the plants are up we must encourage a vigorous growth by frequent hoeings. And when frost sets in we must cover the plants with dry straw, and we can then pick our leaves even under the snow in midwinter.

Viroflay. This is the best all-around spinach for early spring and fall and winter use. For this reason I offer this sort only in its class.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c

Turnip

Turnips require a deep light soil which has been thoroughly dug and with the manure placed far below the surface. Sow in rows 12 inches apart and thin out to 9 inches apart. If the weather is dry the drills should be well watered previous to sowing, and the soil should be carefully attended to with water until the seedlings appear. Weeds must be kept down and the surface soil must be constantly hoed.

Yellow Globe. This is a fall variety and seeds should not be sown until some time in August; 18 inches should be allowed between rows and 12 inches between plants. The turnip is fairly large and of a golden yellow flesh. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c

PLANT IN AUGUST

The Egyptian Tree Onion

The onion which produces the tender stalks called scallions by many and which are eaten raw in the early spring. This onion is perfectly hardy and is planted out of doors in August. The sets come in clusters and are separated so that we plant but one bulb in a spot. Allow 6 inches of space and set 2 inches deep. If you want to raise the sets yourself another season, allow a few to grow; they will flower and afterwards form their sets on top. Per lb. 50c

One pound is enough for a family of six.

PLANT IN AUGUST

HAVE YOU A SPOT WHERE, ON ACCOUNT OF OVER- HANGING TREES, GRASS REFUSES TO GROW?

Have you a spot where the soil is naturally wet and nothing grows?

Or a spot where the soil is too dry to keep anything green?

Or a steep terrace where you have tried your level best to grow grass and failed?

Underneath your evergreens, would you like a beautiful ground cover where the spot is now brown and ugly?

Again, would you like to hide the barren soil underneath shrubs, which always spoil the effect of the garden?

There is a plant known as "Japanese Spurge," or, in botanical terms, **Pachysandra Terminalis**. From a single root appear several fleshy straight stalks. They attain a height of about eight inches, are dressed with two or three whorls of glossy, healthy leaves, which retain their greenness winter and summer. In other words, it is an evergreen, absolutely hardy in the most severe climates and thrives equally well in moderate temperatures. The plants I have are superior to anything I have ever seen. They have no less than three stalks and are in their third year of growth. These can be set 12 inches apart, and while this will leave space between them, one year's growth will fill this and make it perfect.

After planting they require no cultivating and no mowing. Every year's growth makes a more perfect mat. Weeds have no chance to grow between them. For effect they are the equal of the finest English ivy, with the improvement that winter does not brown them. It bears no flowers, carries no dust, nor sheds its leaves. It is immune to disease and insects, and is one of the finest gifts nature has given the ever-troubled gardener.

If it had any faults I would mention them, but it is truly perfect.

The plants which I furnish can be set out from now until frost and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Potgrown Plantsper doz. \$2.00; per 100 \$15.00

Strong Fieldgrown Clumpsper doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$20.00

SOW IN AUGUST

YOUR LAWN!

AUGUST 20 TO OCTOBER 1

That is the only time to make a new lawn. Realizing that there are many patriots who during the years of need ploughed up their lawn to raise potatoes, etc., are now ready to go back to the time of comfort, when a green sward will look and feel better there, I want to give here for the first time my story, how to make a new lawn.

Most people make their new lawns in the spring and I am going to be frank to tell you that it is the worst time of the year to do it, because it is impossible to produce then a lawn, in which there is not an abundance of weeds, for the weed seeds are alive and will germinate long before the better grasses take hold and you will blame the seedsman for it.

In fall, the time specified above, weed seeds are dormant and so the finer grasses get a chance to come up and the weeds have no more room to grow in the spring to follow.

You will have a perfect lawn before winter if you sow grass seeds before September 1st.

In offering grass seeds I make an absolute departure from the usual offers by not listing lawn grass mixtures, but telling you what your lawn should consist of, and here again only such grasses which will produce the finest texture.

When you buy lawn grass mixtures, you buy a cat in a bag, that is why you can purchase it at a dozen different prices. In fact there is no other article in the whole list of seeds where qualities vary as much as in grasses. To exemplify this, I want to mention one of the commonest lawn grasses, "Red Top." We seedsman can buy this from the growers in at least eight grades, varying from 20 to 55 cents a pound, and, of course, you will ask—What creates this difference in price? Let me explain. When the seed is threshed it is in the hull and mixed with chaff; such seed is cheapest but costly to the consumer, for he gets the least for his money. Threshed seed is also mixed with chaff, and the cleaner the seed, the heavier it is by measure, in consequence we can secure this grass in weights from 10 to 25 lbs. per bushel. Then again comes into consideration the germinative quality, although fresh seeds may be very poor in growing quality, and this again rules the price.

In a mixture there is no possible way for you to discover what grade of grass you have bought, nor will seedsman tell you what the mixture contains, for that is their holy secret.

Now I have always been frank with my patrons and I intend to remain so, and I shall never entertain secrets, but you can ask me any question and you will get a truthful answer.

I have made lawn grasses my life study, trying them out in different climes, and I have come to the conclusion that in order to produce lawns of velvety texture of an enduring greenness, we require but four grasses, namely:

Fancy Red Top,
Fancy Kentucky Blue,
Fancy Red Fescue,
Fancy Creeping Bent.

These grasses are all hardy, extremely fine and wiry, have deep roots and will even, in driest weather, remain green. In spring, though, they are at their best and shine forth in the richest of bluish green.

SOW IN AUGUST

YOUR LAWN!

How shall these grasses be combined?

In equal quantities of each.

How much is required for a certain space?

I know my patrons want the best, and so I must say that when the best qualities—such as I shall offer—are used, it requires:

100 lbs. for one acre.

1 lb. enough for 20x25, or 500 square feet.

NOW, WHAT IS ESSENTIAL TO MAKE A GOOD LAWN?

First: A full foot depth of good loam. As a rule gardeners do not realize that it is a waste of money to buy expensive grass seeds unless we first build the proper foundation for it. Manure is not good for plowing in a lawn, for it encourages weeds, but instead we ought to embody leaf mould or humus and such fertilizers as "Bone Meal" in fine form at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre. The grading must be carefully done so that there are no dents in which rain or snow can pool, for grass cannot live there. Before sowing the seed, the lawn must be rolled once. Sow the seed on a day when there is no wind, and always mix the seed with four times the quantity of "Pulverized Sheep Manure" and eight times the quantity of dry soil so that when you sow it, it sticks to the ground and does not blow in patches. Hold your hand low near the ground and after sowing roll twice over and then water carefully and your work is done.

My offer is:

Fancy Red Top (finest quality)per lb., 45c
Fancy Kentucky Blue (finest quality)per lb., 60c
Fancy Red Fescue (finest quality), very scarce.....per lb., 75c
Fancy Creeping Bent (finest quality), unobtainable this season.

Owing to the fact that "Creeping Bent" is unobtainable this fall, we can only use the three grasses mentioned. Although I like to see "Creeping Bent" in a mixture, it will not be missed and can easily be added to the lawn by sowing it next spring by itself, provided it is obtainable then.

WHITE CLOVER

As a general rule it is not necessary to add white clover to grasses, for most soils will naturally produce it, without sowing it, but if you are fond of it, then sow it separately and do not mix it with the other grasses, as it is much heavier and does not mix well.

Never sow more than 6 lbs. per acre, as this is ample.....per lb., 75c

When grass seed is shipped in large quantities it is packed in cloth bags, and for these a charge will be made, but the customer has the privilege to return them (charges prepaid) and then the charge will be cancelled.

If wanted by Parcel Post, add the necessary postage.

LAWN FERTILIZERS

Bone Meal100 lbs., \$3.50; per ton, \$65.00

Pulverized Sheep Manure:

Per 4 lbs., 40c; per 10 lbs., 75c; per 25 lbs., \$1.25; per 50 lbs., \$2.25;

per 100 lbs., \$3.50; per ton, \$55.00.

Wood Ashes100 lbs., \$2.25; per ton, \$40.00

Humusper 100 lbs., \$2.00; per ton, \$30.00

FLOWER LORE

By Maurice Fuld

A monthly magazine, teaching the practical growing of flowers by amateurs. It is most unique and individual and at the same time practical beyond comparison. It is all meat—no shell—contains no ads, and never repeats a single subject, once published. For the latter reason it is imperative for a new subscriber to possess the magazine beginning with the first number. The first number appeared July, 1916, so that at present Volume 4 is being published. Back numbers are always in stock.

Subscriptions for current volumes are only accepted to begin with No. 1 (July number), so that all subscriptions expire with the June issue of the following year.

Subscription rates: \$1.25 per volume or year in loose numbers; \$2.00 if bound in artistic cover.

If you wish to possess the magazine from the beginning and up to June, 1920: \$5.00 in loose volumes, or \$8.00 for four volumes, each bound in artistic cover. Extra self-binders, each 75c. Sample copies mailed free.

What the Public Says About "Flower Lore"

"Flower Lore is assuredly first aid to amateurs. Many a plant has been saved by its timely advice."

"One of my friends reads Flower Lore, and she feels she must have it."

"The sample copies of Flower Lore you have sent me strike me as being more 'Johnny on the spot' than anything I have ever had the pleasure of reading on the subject—you get the information when you need it."

"Flower Lore, especially, I do not care to miss; it has been most helpful to me."

"I have learned a lot from Flower Lore."

"Your publications are very entertaining and instructive. Just the little short cuts and extras which only the professionals usually know."

"I am very much pleased with your 'Lores'; they are different from the regular garden magazines. Have taken considerable interest in gardening for the last twenty years and, as gardeners go, I believe I am a pretty fair kind of gardener; but these leaflets give one a sort of 'second wind' in the business and am satisfied I can get better results by following some of your suggestions."

VEGETABLE LORE

By Maurice Fuld

A monthly magazine, teaching not only the practical growing of vegetables by amateurs but the right kinds for your garden, when, where and how to sow, how to care for, how to crop, how to store, and, finally, how to prepare in a tasty fashion.

It is the only magazine in the world which deals exclusively with "Growing Vegetables for the Home Garden."

It is in a class by itself. It contains no ads, and never repeats a single subject once published. Hence it is imperative for a new subscriber to possess this magazine beginning with the first number published. The first number appeared July, 1917, so that at present Volume 3 is in process of publication.

Back numbers are always in stock.

Subscriptions for current volumes are only accepted to begin with No. 1 (July number), so that all subscriptions expire with the June issue of the following year.

Subscription rates: \$1.25 per volume or year in loose numbers; \$2.00 per volume or year if bound in artistic cover.

If you wish to possess the magazine from the beginning and up to June, 1920: \$3.75 in loose volumes or \$6.00 for the three volumes, each bound in artistic cover. Extra self-binders, 75c each. Sample copies mailed free.

What the Public Says About "Vegetable Lore"

"I received Vol. 1, Vegetable Lore, and am much pleased with the detailed descriptions and explanations of culture, etc. This is just what amateurs and others need to make a success of growing vegetables."

"Vegetable Lore is splendid. I am learning more about vegetable growing than I ever hoped to know."

"Vegetable Lore is invaluable to me."

"Your magazine fits the city lot garden and is especially helpful to amateurs."

"Please renew my subscription to Vegetable Lore. I don't want to miss a single number—would rather do without all the other books and magazines."

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Grass is as universal as dew, as commonplace as light It is of all the signature of Nature that which to us is nearest and homeliest everywhere and ever has this omnipresent herb that withereth and yet is continually reborn, been the eternal symbol of that which passes like a dream, the symbol of everlasting illusion, and yet, too, is the symbol of resurrection, of all the old divine illusion essayed anew, of the inexplicable mystery of life recovered and everlastingly perpetuated.

Fiona Macleod.

Maurice Fuld

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